



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JULY 8, 1904.

July 7, 1904: Fumigated 12 houses, containing 32 rooms; oiled 5 barrels.

The only case of sickness reported is one of fever (sick twenty days) from a point between here and the river. There is nothing suspicious about the case.

I have vaccinated 13 children from the Florida Ranch, some 3 or 4 miles south of here, where there is a population of 15 or 20 families.

We will finish disinfecting here to-day.

JULY 9, 1904.

July 8, 1904: Fumigated 1 house containing 3 rooms; oiled 5 barrels, 1 cistern, 1 pond.

This completes the work of disinfection at this place.

Conditions at San Diego unchanged—Malarial fever—Stegomyia.

SAN DIEGO, TEX., July 14, 1904.

There has been no development since you left here. I shall accompany Doctor Strickland this morning to see any cases he may have. Yesterday afternoon I saw a patient who had been sick two weeks, and I concluded that the case was clearly malarial fever of a continued type.

The *stegomyia* are abundant here at present.

I shall send you a slide with blood from the mentioned case to-day.

Antimosquito work at Corpus Christi and Encinal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., June 27, 1904.

In compliance with orders received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick I proceeded to this point on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

A general inspection of the city shows an estimate of about 1,200 houses with cisterns, of which, it is safe to conclude, 95 per cent are breeding *stegomyia*. In the resident American portion of the city we inspected to-day 91 houses, oiled 94 cisterns, 20 wells, and 41 barrels. I have captured 20 specimens, all *stegomyia*, which leads me to conclude that this species predominates.

The physicians here report that they have treated 2 cases of fever, characterized by considerable nausea and vomiting, which they do not believe are malarial. Both cases are recently from Alice, and both recovered in six or eight days.

The county and city authorities are doing all in their power to assist us, and have passed an ordinance similar to the one in force at Laredo, which they propose to enforce from this date.

JUNE 30, 1904.

June 28 and 29: Inspected 246 houses; oiled 2 wells, 80 cisterns, 54 ponds, and 399 barrels. Fumigated 9 houses, containing 40 rooms.

ENCINAL, TEX., *July 5, 1904.*

Continuous rains on the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant have prevented regular work. On the 4th and 5th we fumigated 43 houses containing 72 rooms; oiled 14 barrels and 1 cistern.

We have so far found comparatively few barrels containing larvæ, for the reason that the Mexican population buy water from the railroad tank, which is regularly oiled.

The majority of the people here refuse fumigation at first, but do not object to oil.

So far as I can learn, the majority of the breeding places for mosquitoes here are the cisterns belonging to the American business firms which do not take the time to oil their premises.

I have not found a case of fever in this place. The estimated population is 600. I believe that we will have done all that can be done here by to-morrow noon.

*Inspection of ranches in Zapata County.*ZAPATA, TEX., *July 15, 1904.*

On July 10 I inspected the Laguna and Dolores ranches, each with a population of about 50 people. I found no sickness of any character, and no history of infection last year at the places visited. On the 11th instant I inspected La Perla, the Bruni ranch, and found no sickness there.

We reached San Ignacio on the night of the 12th. This place has an estimated population of 800. The town is built on the banks of the Rio Grande. All the inhabitants use water from the river, and all have barrels. We inspected 150 houses and 175 barrels and found no wigglers and very few mosquitoes. Water, as a rule, is not allowed to stand more than a day or so before being replenished. I found few cases of sickness here, except an epidemic of sore eyes. There is a Mexican town on the opposite side of the river of the name of San Ignacio also, but I was unable to cross the river, the Mexican authorities having discontinued the ferries.

I left San Ignacio the following morning, reaching Zapata (formerly Carrizo), county seat of Zapata County, the afternoon of the same day.

The estimated population of Zapata is 800, with only a few English-speaking residents. This is a very healthful town. We have found no sickness and no mosquitoes. The last physician who lived here was assassinated some six months ago.

I visited Guerrero, Mexico, a town of about 8,000 population, situated 6 miles from the river. It was formerly a town of 20,000 people. Through the courtesy of Mr. R. A. Haynes I am enabled to make the following report on Guerrero, which can be depended upon as being correct in the main:

There has been considerable mortality during the past month among old people and children—prevailing cause, pneumonia and measles. At the present time there are quite a number of cases of malaria and some cases diagnosed as scarlet fever. Smallpox has been rumored to prevail frequently of late, but the Government has been enforcing vaccination very rigidly, with the result that at the present time it is likely that none exists.